

Claims

What is claimed is:

1. An optical filtering system comprising:
 - 2 a first optical element adapted to receive an original image requiring filtering;
 - a second optical element positioned relative to said first optical element to define
 - 4 an optical region therebetween, said optical region comprising a Fourier transform plane and an optical region outside said Fourier transform plane; and
 - 6 a positive-definite optical transfer function element positioned within said optical region outside said Fourier transform plane, wherein said positive-definite optical transfer
 - 8 function element introduces a non-positive-definite transfer function on said original image to produce a modified image.
2. The system according to claim 1, wherein an amplitude distribution of said
 - 2 positive-definite optical transfer function element is determined by the position of said positive-definite optical transfer function element relative to said first and second optical
 - 4 elements.
3. The system according to claim 1, wherein the position of said positive-
 - 2 definite optical transfer function element, relative to said first and second optical elements, is determined by a range of complex-valued transfer functions induced by said
 - 4 optical region outside said Fourier transform plane.
4. The system according to claim 1, wherein an amplitude distribution of said
 - 2 positive-definite optical transfer function element is determined using Hermite function expansions.
5. The system according to claim 1, wherein the position of said positive-
 - 2 definite optical transfer function element, relative to said first and second optical elements, is determined using Hermite function expansions.

6. The system according to claim 1, wherein an amplitude distribution of said
2 positive-definite optical transfer function element is determined using approximations.

7. The system according to claim 1, wherein the position of said positive-
2 definite optical transfer function element, relative to said first and second optical
elements, is determined using approximations.

8. The system according to claim 1, wherein said positive-definite optical
2 transfer function element comprises a controllable optical modulator.

9. The system according to claim 8, wherein said controllable optical light
2 modulator is controlled by control signals.

10. The system according to claim 1, wherein said original image comprises
2 data, and wherein optical computations of said data are accomplished by said positive-
definite optical transfer function element introducing said non-positive-definite transfer
4 function on said data.

11. The system according to claim 10, wherein said optical computations
2 comprise complex-valued arithmetic.

12. The system according to claim 1, wherein said first optical element
2 comprises a lens or graded-index optical medium.

13. The system according to claim 1, wherein said second optical element
2 comprises a lens or graded-index optical medium.

14. The system according to claim 1, wherein said first optical element, said
2 second optical element, and said positive-definite optical transfer function element
comprise an integrated optics device.

15. The system according to claim 1, wherein said first optical element, said
2 second optical element, and said positive-definite optical transfer function element
comprise a monolithic, integrated optics device.

16. The system according to claim 1, wherein said original image comprises
2 light.

17. The system according to claim 1, wherein said original image comprises a
2 particle beam.

18. The system according to claim 1, said system further comprising:
2 a plurality of positive-definite optical transfer function elements positioned within
said optical region outside said Fourier transform plane, wherein each of said plurality of
4 positive-definite optical transfer function elements introduce a non-positive-definite
transfer function on said original image.

19. The system according to claim 1, said system further comprising:
2 an image source adapted to generate said original image; and
an observation element adapted to receive said modified image.

20. The system according to claim 19, wherein said image source comprises
2 an optoelectric transducer.

21. The system according to claim 19, wherein said observation element
2 comprises an optoelectric transducer.

22. An optical filtering method comprising:
4 receiving an original image requiring filtering at a first optical element;
positioning a second optical element relative to said first optical element to define
6 an optical region therebetween, said optical region comprising a Fourier transform plane
and an optical region outside said Fourier transform plane; and
8 positioning a positive-definite optical transfer function element within said optical
region outside said Fourier transform plane, wherein said positive-definite optical transfer
10 function element introduces a non-positive-definite transfer function on said original
image to produce a modified image.

23. The method according to claim 22, wherein an amplitude distribution of
2 said positive-definite optical transfer function element is determined by the position of
said positive-definite optical transfer function element relative to said first and second
4 optical elements.

24. The method according to claim 22, wherein the position of said positive-
2 definite optical transfer function element, relative to said first and second optical
elements, is determined by a range of complex-valued transfer functions induced by said
4 optical region outside said Fourier transform plane.

25. The method according to claim 22, wherein an amplitude distribution of
2 said positive-definite optical transfer function element is determined using Hermite
function expansions.

26. The method according to claim 22, wherein the position of said positive-
2 definite optical transfer function element, relative to said first and second optical
elements, is determined using Hermite function expansions.

27. The method according to claim 22, wherein an amplitude distribution of
2 said positive-definite optical transfer function element is determined using
approximations.

28. The method according to claim 22, wherein the position of said positive-
2 definite optical transfer function element, relative to said first and second optical
elements, is determined using approximations.

29. The method according to claim 22, wherein said positive-definite optical
2 transfer function element comprises a controllable optical modulator.

30. The method according to claim 29, wherein said controllable optical
2 modulator is controlled by control signals.

31. The method according to claim 22, wherein said original image comprises
2 data, and wherein optical computations of said data are accomplished by said positive-
definite optical transfer function element introducing said non-positive-definite transfer
4 function on said data.

32. The method according to claim 31, wherein said optical computations
2 comprise complex-valued arithmetic.

33. The method according to claim 22, wherein said first optical element
2 comprises a lens or graded-index optical medium.

34. The method according to claim 22, wherein said second optical element
2 comprises a lens or graded-index optical medium.

35. The method according to claim 22, wherein said first optical element, said
2 second optical element, and said positive-definite optical transfer function element
comprise an integrated optics device.

36. The method according to claim 22, wherein said first optical element, said
2 second optical element, and said positive-definite optical transfer function element
comprise a monolithic, integrated optics device.

2 37. The method according to claim 22, wherein said original image comprises light.

2 38. The method according to claim 22, wherein said original image comprises a particle beam.

2 39. The method according to claim 22, said method further comprising:
2 a plurality of positive-definite optical transfer function elements positioned within
said optical region outside said Fourier transform plane, wherein each of said plurality of
4 positive-definite optical transfer function elements introduce a non-positive-definite
transfer function on said original image.

2 40. The method according to claim 22, said method further comprising:
2 an image source adapted to generate said original image; and
an observation element adapted to receive said modified image.

2 41. The method according to claim 40, wherein said image source comprises an optoelectric transducer.

2 42. The method according to claim 40, wherein said observation element comprises an optoelectric transducer.

43. An optical filtering method comprising:

2 receiving an original image requiring filtering at a first optical element;

inducing a Fourier transform plane within an optical region defined by a second

4 optical element positioned relative to said first optical element, said optical region

comprising said Fourier transform plane and a region outside said Fourier transform

6 plane; and

introducing a non-positive-definite transfer function on said original image using

8 a positive-definite optical transfer function element positioned within said region outside

said Fourier transform plane, wherein said introducing of said non-positive-definite

10 transfer function results in a filtered image of said original image.